

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 6011

號七初月二年元統宣

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1909.

五拜禮

號六廿月二英港香

\$36 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS
Selling \$1,500,000 at 1/2% = \$1,500,000
Silver \$14,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$29,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson—Chairman.
H. E. Tomkins, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
E. G. Barrett, Esq.
G. S. Gubley, Esq.
W. Helms, Esq.
G. R. Lennihan, Esq.
B. Shillim, Esq.
H. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. Mr. H. A. W. Slade.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1909. [20]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$3,500,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$3,500,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADEMERE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2 per Cent. on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 12 months 4 1/2 per Cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 3 " 3 1/2 " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [18]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,125,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT the Rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per Cent. " 6 " 3 1/2 " " " 3 " 3 1/2 " " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1908. [21]

THE SAVOY.

High Class American STORE.

Regal Shoes \$10.00 per pair
Monarch Shirts \$2.25 each
Cinet Evening
Shirts From \$3.75 up
Pyjama Suits " " "
Steamer Rugs " \$1.95 "

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cherbon, Tagal, Pacalongan, Pasoroan, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Accounts 2 1/2 per Annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per Annum.
Do. 6 " 4 " "
Do. 3 " 3 1/2 " "

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 16th July 1908. [19]

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS " 15,100,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:

TOKIO. CHEFOO.
Kobe. TIENHSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWCHOWANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIOYANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-SHUN.
HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 1 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 12 months 5 1/2 per Cent.
" 6 " 5 " "
" 3 " 4 1/2 " "

TAKMO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1908. [17]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 1 1/2 PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [21]

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Tael 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin Calcutta Hankow
Kobe Peking Singapore Tientsin
Tsinan Tientsin Yokohama

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft
Deutsche Bank
S. Wilschroeder
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie
Robert Warshawsky & Co.
Mendelssohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne Frankfurt a/M.
Jacob S. H. Stern
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln.
Bayrische Hypothek und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT,
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [13]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS

SHANGHAI, CHINWANTAO, PALMA 3rd Mar. { Freight only.
Kobe, MOJI & YOKOHAMA Capt. G. W. Cockman

SHANGHAI { About 5th Mar. { Freight and Passage.
{ Capt. C. D. Bennett

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports DELTA 6th Mar. { See Special Advertisement.
Capt. B. W. H. Snow

LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, NORE 10th Mar. { Freight and Passage.
COLOMBO, PORT SAID Capt. G. Philipp

and MARSEILLES

For Further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1909.

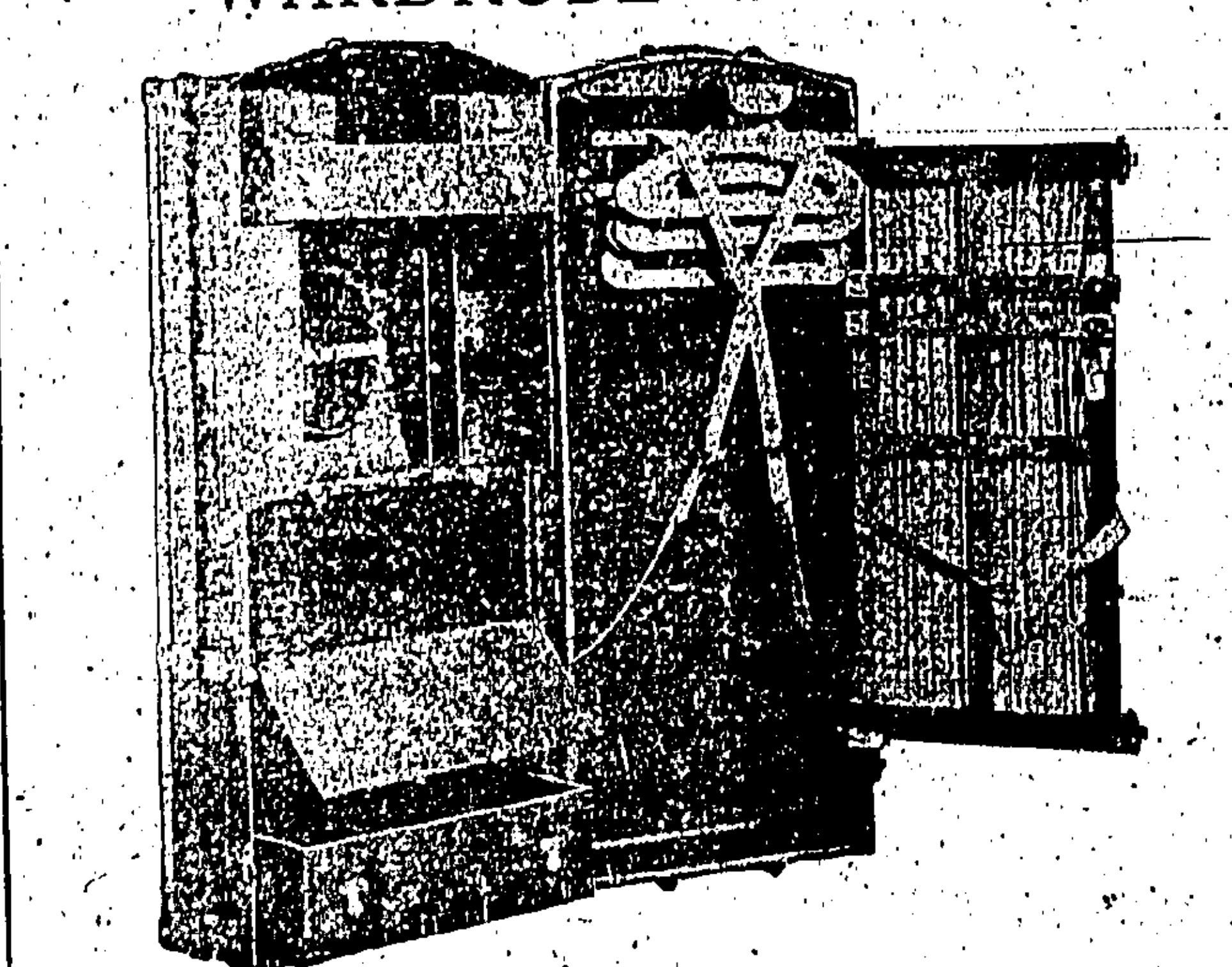
Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW STOCK OF

TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

WARDROBE TRUNKS.



LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [30]

V. O. S.

AND
EXTRA SPECIAL FINEST LIQUEUR
ARE THE BEST WHISKIES OBTAINABLE.



Telephone No. 75.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1909. [31]

Hotels.

HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17, Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single

Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appointments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.

HENRY LUTZ,
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908. [16]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PRAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1909. [17]

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND

WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,353 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,260 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons, "HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON, daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), and 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.15 P.M. (Sunday excepted). These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mail, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,265 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,265 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and at 2 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG".

Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF
HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 588 Tons, and "NANNING" 509 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

PROCESSION OF THE CROSS.

On SUNDAY, the 28th February.

S.S. "SUI-AN"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M.

Departure from Macao at 8 P.M.

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

Machado's String Band will play selections of Music during the Trip.

For the convenience of Kowloon Residents, the Star Ferry Company will run a special ferry launch from our Wing Lok Wharf to Kowloon leaving after arrival of the S.S. Sui An, Fate: 15 Cents.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. This steamer connects with the returning steamer from Macao.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,

HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),

opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [1]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE

String Band play during Tea and Dinner.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1909.

A. F. DAVIES,
Manager. [15]

GRAND CARLTON HOTEL.

"THE TOPIC OF THE TOWN."

Feed at the Carlton if you want to get an excellent Meal.

On and after 1st February next, we are prepared to cater Breakfast, Lunch and Dinner for \$45/- per month.

Outdoor catering a speciality.

For further particulars, apply

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1909. [14]

ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL).

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate. First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of

L. GAMEAU,

Proprietor.

N. BLUMENTHAL,

Manager.

Telephone, 170.

Telegrams "Astor."

[14]

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SAMARAI, SYD- NEY and MELBOURNE	"MANILA" Capt. H. Miesner	SATURDAY, 27th February, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"KLEIST" Capt. Rud Meyer	About SATURDAY, 27th February.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. Iscki	About FRIDAY, 5th March.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	About SATURDAY, 6th March, 9 A.M.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINCESS ALICE" Capt. P. Grosch	WEDNESDAY, 10th March, Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1900.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	NERA	1st March, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	SALAZIE	Magnus	2nd March, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	CALEDONNIEN	15th March, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	TOURANE	Lancelotti	16th Mar., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1900.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOWANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Sundays excepted).
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.
The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamoon.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamoon, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1900.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers

"LINTAN" and "SAN-UI"

SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS.

These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILARATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS,

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1900.

Estimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 875 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft.; bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 55 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

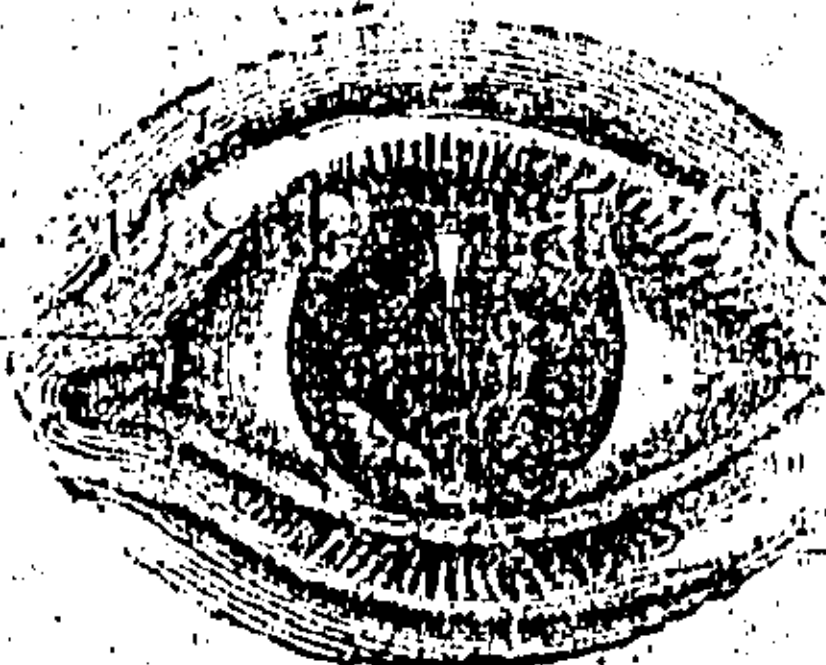
Telephone: Nos. 578, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.



EYES

RIGHT

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask or write for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight,"—free

LONDON,

1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1900.

CALCUTTA,

59, Bechook Street

SHANGHAI,

466, Nanking Road

PHILATELIC NOVELTY
suitable for
PRESENTS.

BAGS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS.

Containing:

All Asiatic Stamps.	All Chinese Stamps.
4,000 for \$8.00	4,000 for \$4.50
3,000 " 7.00	3,000 " 3.50
2,000 " 5.00	2,000 " 2.50
1,000 " 3.00	1,000 " 1.50
500 " 1.50	500 " 1.00

Also Stamps in Packets and Sets, and other Philatelic Requisites at prices to suit every body.

VIEW POSTCARDS, ALBUMS, HINGES,
RAPHAEL TUCK'S TOY BOOKS AND
RELIEF SCRAPES,
MANILA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES,
&c., &c., &c.

Inspection invited.

GRACA & Co.,
No. 27, Des Vaux Road.PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
3.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.
every half hour.

SUNDAYS.	
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	Every 30 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon	Every 15 minutes
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
4.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY.
Extra cars at 1.15 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Vaux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 4th March, 1900.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

FINE FRESH

AUSTRALIAN BUTTER,

73, 75 and 80 cents a lb.
Sold in 2 lb. pats to suit convenience of customers.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1900.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUILAR STREET,

HONGKONG.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,
from Shanghai, has re-opened their
FURNITURE STORE
at
No. 39, DES VAUX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE
of every description can be made to
order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1900.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Not unfrequently remarks have been made that local transactions in shares have been carried through at a rate which is not identical with that appearing in the market quotations as published. That very well may be, because owing to the absence of a regular Stock Exchange there is no certainty that every transaction can come within the cognisance of the firm of brokers supplying the quotations. So surrounded with difficulty has the subject been that more than once the management of this journal (*Singapore Free Press*) was on the point of excluding share lists altogether, rather than find itself ignorantly held responsible for variations between quotations and transactions, a matter that is no business of a newspaper. The question is one that has an interest even in places where share business is rather better to organize than it is here. "A" Member of the Rangoon Stock Exchange writes as follows on the subject to the *Rangoon Gazette*, and it is possible that what he says may merit the attention of local brokers and investors in shares. He says:—

Your correspondent under the above heading in this morning's paper appears to be under the impression that the "transactions" recorded in shares in your paper and the *Rangoon Times* as a trap to catch the unwary public. It may interest him to know that, in making up the share list, the members of the Stock Exchange are honestly endeavouring to give the public as nearly as can be ascertained the actual market price of shares. No transactions are taken notice of which are not actually put through by members themselves. One of the reasons for this is that a certain section of the guileless public are not above quoting extraordinary prices to brokers in the hope that these may be repeated and so grow into the market price. As far as care and a desire for accuracy can go every possible effort is made to avoid quoting bogus prices of any kind. "Misleading" would perhaps have done better to sign himself "Misled," unless it be that he wishes to mislead others into the same suspicious byways as he himself seems to haunt. He suggests that the report of prices done for forward delivery show when worked out an absurdly large margin, which is supposed to represent interest on money for the time between date of contract and date of delivery. Quite so, but has "Misleading" ever heard of the law of supply and demand which has quite a large influence over most markets, even the Rangoon share market; and that if a man desires to buy shares for delivery some time ahead he must pay what the cheaper seller wants, whatever interest he may seem to be paying on his money? I hold no brief on behalf of this kind of speculation, the dangers of which are obvious, but I resent as I think do all other members of the Stock Exchange the imputation that we are knowingly publishing bogus prices. Rome was not built in a day, and a system by which absolute honesty can be enforced has unfortunately not yet been hit upon in Rangoon. All I would suggest is that the Rangoon Stock Exchange is doing its best against very heavy odds to protect the public against rascality in share dealing. In conclusion I feel sure that all the other members would agree with me in welcoming your correspondent should he care to drop in some days at two o'clock when the share list is being compiled, when he could see for himself the methods employed and might perhaps offer some valuable suggestions. His one suggestion that the number of shares done in each transaction be recorded is, I fear, obviously impossible.

Intimations.

THE IMPERIAL COLONIAL CLUB.

THE above Club is formed chiefly for COLONIAL and OVER-SEAS MEMBERS. It is situated at No. 84, Piccadilly (the centre of Clubland) opposite the Green Park. The Club has a Bridge Section, Reception, Dining, Billiard Room, Smoking Lounge, Reading Room and Library.

Ladies are eligible as Members.

Entrance Fee, Five Guineas, Annual Subscription, Five Guineas.

Further particulars from

THE ORGANISING SECRETARY,
84, Piccadilly, W.

London, 19th August, 1900.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED
IN DRAGON (TASTELESS) FORM.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.
This is a new and powerful remedy, which all nature has to offer, is extracted by the scientific process of distillation from the roots of the Dragon Tree, and is a most powerful and effective remedy for all diseases of the system, and for all ailments of the body, and for all ailments of the mind, and for all ailments of the soul.

THERAPION.

This preparation is unique, and is one of the most powerful and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced into the world. It is a most powerful and effective remedy for all diseases of the system, and for all ailments of the body, and for all ailments of the mind, and for all ailments of the soul. It is a most powerful and effective remedy for all diseases of the system, and for all ailments of the body, and for all ailments of the mind, and for all ailments of the soul.

THERAPION

which is a most powerful and effective remedy for all diseases of the system, and for all ailments of the body, and for all ailments of the mind, and for all ailments of the soul. It is a most powerful and effective remedy for all diseases of the system, and for all ailments of the body, and for all ailments of the mind, and for all ailments of the soul.

Sold by all Chemists.

WEATHER-FORCAST AND
STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED
FROM THE HONGKONG
OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

Signal No.

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
2. A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. *Tamar*.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock. Aberdeen.

Waglan. San Ki Wan.

Stanley. Sai Kung.

Cape Collinson. Sha Tin Kai.

Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal from the Light-houses.

F. G. FROD.

26th Feb. 1900.

Intimation.

Powell's
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.TRAVELLING
REQUISITES.

TRUNKS.

Solid
EnglishLeather,
From \$42 Each.Best
WillesdenCanvas,
From \$25 Each.Black
WaterproofLeather
Bound,
From \$23 Each.Saratogas,
From \$18 Each.LADIES'
HAT BOXES

(To hold Six Hats)

Black, Brown, and
Willesden,
From \$15 Each.Kit Bags,
Gladstones,
Umbrella Cases,
Holdalls, Rugs,
Rug Straps,
Luggage Tags,
&c., &c., &c.POWELL'S
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

28, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1909.

FOREIGN NAVIES. SOME COMPARISONS.

BY A NAVAL EXPERT.

In the year which has just come to an end, some 260,000 tons of warships of different classes have been launched; to be exact, 259,430 tons. This displacement is represented by 20 ships, thus distributed: 10 battleships, 174,400 tons; 1 coast-defence battleship, 3,580 tons; 5 armoured cruisers, 58,700 tons; 4 protected cruisers, 12,650 tons. The nations which have launched these vessels number nine, as follows:—

Germany.—4 battleships, *Nassau*, *W. of Stein*, *Rheinland*, and *Posen*, of 18,000 tons each; 1 armoured cruiser, *Blucher*, of 15,000 tons; 2 protected cruisers, *Frieden*, 3,600 tons, *Kolberg*, 4,300 tons; total, 64,900 tons.

England.—2 battleships, *Collingwood* and *St. Vincent*, of 21,700 tons each; 1 protected cruiser, *Handier*, 3,400 tons; total, 45,400 tons.

Austria.—1 battleship, *Erzherzog Franz Ferdinand*, 14,600 tons.

Brazil.—1 battleship, *Minas Geraes*, 20,000 tons.

Denmark.—1 coast-defence battleship, *Fredrik Stjern*, 3,680 tons.

United States of America.—2 battleships, *Michigan* and *South Carolina*, 17,900 tons each; total, 35,800 tons.

France.—1 armoured cruiser, *Waldeck*, 11,000 tons.

Italy.—3 armoured cruisers, *Amalfi*, 10,100 tons, *San Giorgio* and *San Marco*, 9,800 tons each; total, 29,700 tons.

Japan.—1 protected cruiser, *Mayami*, 1,350 tons.

In this list it will be seen that Germany is no easy first, having launched considerably more than double the tonnage that England has at the first occasion on which the German shipyards have turned out more than the English. A sign of the times is an article in the *Deutsche Review* by the Vice-Admiral Edgar von Althoff, the well-known naval critic and publicist, who declares that English naval superiority is merely numerical, and by no means so formidable as it appears on paper; that sometimes her preponderance relied solely on this fact, but that she has now committed the grave imprudence of embarking on a *Dreadnought* era in which she can be copied and equalled by other Powers. She must, in fact, now construct nothing but *Dreadnoughts*, and that all her other ships will very soon be "dead ends." Consequently her absolute superiority is passing into the relative stage. Yet another German seaman has been raising a storm of protest from the "forward" spirits of the Pan-German party by an article published in the *Tag*. This is Vice-Admiral Galster, who proposes to retard the construction of the second group of German *Dreadnoughts* until the trials of the first four shall have been completed. The Flottenverein and its organ *Flottenkampf* combat this view of the matter most strenuously, insisting upon rapid construction being the note of the German navy; in this project the Flottenverein is in the right, as the retardation of construction of *Dreadnoughts* leads to increased expense, and attempts at structural alteration, in the light of the trial of sister ships, have been proved to be a disastrous policy in the French navy. Notwithstanding this, Admiral Galster has secured some support among the orators of the "Centre" in the Reichstag, who point out that the accident to the *Kass* might have been avoided had this policy been carried out; but the supporters of Admiral Galster were overruled by the majority, who pointed out the attitude of England and her determination to maintain the two-Power standard while demanding a limitation of armaments. The ideas of Radical politicians, it will be observed, receive but scant encouragement from our most powerful Continental rival, and the *Universal* shows how useful it is for Germany to have these matters fixed by law, "or else," says the organ of the Flottenverein, "might find ourselves in the situation of France perpetually voting from diametrically opposite points of view; also we should be further from the situation in England where both parties voluntarily subordinate themselves to the demands of the Admiralty." It is as well to see ourselves as others see us sometimes.

In France, M. Picard, the new Minister of Marine, has taken upon the truly Herculean task of reorganising and rehabilitating the navy of the Republic; it is known to all men that M. Gaston Thomson retired a few months ago from his position, owing to the slandering attack upon him in the Chamber by M. Delcasse, who made much of his sins of omission and commission. Deserted by his colleagues, M. Thomson handed in his portfolio, and Picard, who is regarded as the strongest public man in France, reigned in his stead. In his report on the Naval Budget for 1909, M. Ch. de Chaumet thinks well to entitle this official document, "La Crise Navale," and has further illustrated it by plans, at the same time interesting and disturbing, which convey to the minds of his countrymen the state of their sea service. At a glance it can be seen how France stands, and how she will be out-distanced in the immediate future if effort instant and strong is not made. Thus, according to the "rapporteur" in 1909 and 1910, French tonnage of battleships and armoured cruisers will still be superior to that of Germany; 402,500, against 37,000. In 1911 and 1912 the six ships of the *Danton* class should be ready for commission, but, at the same time, the "cruisers démodés" will be disappearing from the fleet, the total tonnage will not be sensibly increased; while Germany, with her admirably regulated and methodical "projects of the law" in naval matters, will still be forging ahead. No further battleship building is at present set forth after the completion of the *Dantons*; and any further construction, which may be decided upon will not provide France with an additional

battleship until 1915; nor, perhaps, 1916, owing to the abnormal slowness of construction in that country. The "rapporteur" goes on to emphasise the fact that time is passing while the Chamber talks, and that if the present state of affairs continues much longer the country may as well give up having a navy at all. In spite of all rumours to the contrary, it would appear that Brazil intends to keep for herself the battleships now building, and it is reported that the *Sao Paulo*, sister ship to the *Minas Geraes*, of 20,000 tons, is to be launched from Vickers, Sons and Maxim's yard at Barrow-in-Furness on the 20th of next March. It will cause considerable searching of hearts among the navy officials in the U.S.A. when Brazil blossoms out into a really formidable naval Power. The fourth of the destroyers ordered by the South American State was launched a few days ago, and christened the *Alto Grando*; the first of the group, the *Pará*, is on her way to Rio de Janeiro; the second, the *Platini*, is just leaving England; while the third, the *Amazonas*, is just beginning her trials.

In Russia the Commission of the Duma for National Defence has refused a credit of three millions of roubles demanded by the Minister of Marine for battleship construction in 1909. The Parliament has set its face like a flint against spending any more money upon the navy until such times as the proportion of bureaucrats to active officers of the fleet, which at present stands at 6 to 1—is somewhat mitigated. They refuse to vote money for the support of these parasites. The Minister of Marine cannot disembarass himself of them, and in consequence, things are at a deadlock. Every one who knows him will wish all success to Rear-Admiral Douglas Gamble in the task which he has undertaken of reforming the Turkish navy. His task is hardly that of reformation but may be better described as creation—the making of something out of nothing. The teaching of the Turk to become a trained seaman will be fraught with many difficulties. If any one can overcome them it will certainly be the man selected, who, we trust, will not find his difficulties at all increased by the non-understanding of sea affairs by the men on shore. The Turkish naval programme, as fore-shadowed, comprises 6 battleships, 12 destroyers, 6 submarines, 2 mine carriers, 24 torpedo-boats, 24 river gunboats, 1 hospital ship, and 6 transports.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

Intimations.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FLOWER SHOW.

IN THE BOTANIC GARDENS.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 27th Feb.

Open 10.30 A.M. to 3 P.M. admission 50 cts.

3 P.M. to 6 P.M. " 20 cts.

Children Half-price.

Tea will be obtainable on the grounds.

By kind permission of Major Evans and Officers of the Band of the 13th Rajputs, will play on both days from 2.30 to 6 P.M.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1909. [101]

NOTICE.

MR. MODY would feel obliged if the Gentleman to whom he handed his WALKING STICK on the 2nd March would return it to him at his office No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1909. [209]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

IT is hereby notified that on and after the 1st March, the selling price of ice, will be reduced to ONE CENT per pound.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

General Managers,

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1909. [166]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD. have now 40,000 cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Storage will be open at 4 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily. Goods accepted to receive and deliver, negotiable goods.

G. K. HAXTON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1909. [50]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 57½ lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask

or Factory.

To Bags of 20 lbs. net \$8.45 per Bag

or Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,

General Managers.

Wharfedale 10th August, 1908. [96]

PABST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY

SIMPSON & Co.,

Agents for

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1907. [15]

Intimation.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals. Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drome-France).

VALDEK MAUREL & Co., Hongkong.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

AT MESSRS. JAY'S LIMITED,

TO-MORROW,

(the 27th February, 1909, commencing at 10.30 A.M.)

SUMMER DRESSES, HATS, TRIMMINGS, VELVET, FLORES, CORSETS, VEILS, PLAID, RIBBON, BELTS, SILK BRAIDS, WHITE ALPACA, APPLIQUE, AIGRETTES, FLOWERS, GREEN LEAVES, &c., &c.

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAWMENT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1909. [213]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

ON

MONDAY,

the 1st March, 1909, at 11 A.M., at No. 12, Wyndham Street,

THE WHOLE OF THE

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE,

THEREIN CONTAINED,

Comprising:—

TEAKWOOD HATSTAND with BEVELED GLASS, SILK TAPESTRY,

COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE,

OVERMANTLES with GLASS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE

and MOROCCO COVERED DINING ROOM CHAIRS, Double and Single BRASS and BRASS-MOUNTED IRON BEDSTEADS and BEDDING, MARBLE-TOP

SIDEBOARD with BEVELED GLASS, DINING WAGON, GLASS, CROCKERY

and E.P. WARE, TEAKWOOD WARD-ROBE with BEVELED GLASS, TEAKWOOD BUREAU with BEVELED

GLASS, ENGRAVINGS, BRUSSELS CARPETS, ELECTRIC CHANDELIERS, &c., &c.

A Quantity of PLANTS in POT.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1909. [211]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will CLOSE their Hongkong Branch on 28th inst. and have appointed Messrs. A. B. MOULDER & COMPANY their agents in Hongkong as from 1st March, 1909.

CASTLE BROS. WOLF & SONS,

Per Wm. W. Wilson.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1909. [211]

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAIN Co

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE

TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co

Agents.

Hongkong, 25th Feb., 1909. [55]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's shirts made to order, and Collar and Cuffers renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Convent will also be most grateful for any PATRONS or DONATIONS to be made, for the benefit of the Children of the Poor School, who are taught by the Sisters.

(Hongkong, 22nd April, 1908. [67]

Consignees.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBROUGH,

LONDON, COLO 180 AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE,"

Captain G. C. Coady, R.N.R., having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, 16th instant, at 3 P.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1909. [27]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENVENUE"

FROM MIDDLESBROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 6th prox., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th inst. at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1909. [201]

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "DACE CASTLE"

FROM NEW YORK AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st March will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd March, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st March, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1909. [200]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUTSANG,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo, impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. the 27th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1909. [109]

Consignees.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"ILLVRIA,"

Captain B. Kaitze, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th March, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd March, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1909. [114]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SPEZIA,"

Captain G. G. Coady, R.N.R., having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th March, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd March, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1909. [115]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

"DELTA,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon

Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

TOBACCONISTS & CIGAR MERCHANTS.

TOBACCOS.

John Cotton's Nos. 1 & 2

Carven Mixture; Ardath

Special Mixture; Black Cat

Garick Smoking Mixture.

Phillips' Finest Smoking Mix-

ture, "Non Fur" Tobac-

co, and other well-known

brands.

CIGARETTES.

Garick Cigarettes; State Ex-

press; Quo Vadis; Craven

Mixture; Clarence Extra

Virginian; Knight Ban-

nerot; Turkish; Martin's

"Non-throat"; Three Cas-

tles (Magnums).

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS

AND

KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1909.

[28]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1909.

THE MONGKOTSUI SHELTER FOR SMALL CRAFT.

Over two years have elapsed since the Government recognised and admitted the necessity of constructing an additional shelter for the numerous small craft which ply in the harbour of Hongkong and to afford them adequate means of protection against the typhoons which periodically sweep over the Colony. The question, that had to be considered in these circumstances was how could such provision be made without unduly embarrassing the already heavily-burdened finances of the Colony? At Causeway Bay, the conditions are by no means ideal as they stand at present, but there is reason to suppose that when the shelter there has been thoroughly dredged it will not fail to meet the objects for which it was intended. But Causeway Bay, from one cause or another, has lost favour on account of its distance from the usual junk anchorage. Even although the Government made a deal, which aroused considerable discussion, in the purchase of the dredger *Canton River*, and showed that the present silted-up condition of the Bay would be remedied in the course of time, the majority of people seemed to think that Causeway Bay had lost its reputation as a result of the difficulty with which junks and other small craft succeeded in reaching it on the occasion of the storm in September 1906. The idea was submitted that there should be an additional shelter on the opposite side of the harbour and after much consultation and discussion a site at Mongkotsui was selected. But here again the question of cost had to be taken into consideration and over that question many strong debates have taken place. The original plans have been redrafted and modified out of all recognition and the estimates as to the cost of construction have been mangled into all manner of shapes. Eventually, His Excellency the Governor laid it down, that the total expenditure should not exceed \$1,500,000 and whenever this dictum was understood the engineers set to work to produce plans which would conform with the requirements of the Government as laid down by the administrative head. Mr. J. F. Boulton, of the Public Works Department, was instructed to undertake the work of framing the plans necessary for the commencement of the work, and when he had completed his work it was

decided that the opinion of Messrs. Coode, Son and Matthews, the well known consulting engineers, should be obtained on the two questions, first, as to the suitability of the proposed shelter, and, second, as to the efficiency of the proposed breakwater. Messrs. Coode, Son and Matthews have acquired a great name and reputation as engineering experts in the construction of docks and breakwaters, but that is not to say their views or plans have invariably proved satisfactory. It is a well-known fact that Ceylon has not found that the extended moles in the harbour of that port answer all the purposes required or that Singapore is entirely in agreement with the scheme adopted by this firm for the improved safety condition of the harbour and "roads" there. However, a reputation such as that enjoyed by the consulting engineers in question is not gained without due reason, and at all that they were required to do was to pass judgment on the proposals submitted by the local engineer Mr. Boulton, and submit minor improvements if possible, their powers were considerably curtailed. To almost all respects the opinion of Mr. Boulton was endorsed. Various modifications, or rather, we should say, additions, were made on the original scheme, mostly of so technical a character that they will appeal only to the engineer, and these involved an increase on the original estimate of \$773,000. When consulting engineers get to work in real earnest a few hundreds of thousands of dollars are a mere nothing to them, so that Messrs. Coode, Son and Matthews doubtless thought themselves exceptionally considerate when they suggested the modification of the original scheme by an increase in its cost of two and three-quarter lakhs. As the engineers considered the additional works absolutely essential, it became necessary to reduce the cost of the scheme, or rather to bring it within the limit prescribed by the Governor, by curtailing the length of the breakwater, and the area of the shelter. From all that we can gather, and the optimistic statement made by Mr. Boulton it does not appear that this curtailment will affect the adequacy of the scheme. As he states in his report: "The original scheme would have enclosed a total area of 194 acres of water, and according to the standard adopted by the Consulting Engineers, 166 acres of that area would have been effectively sheltered by the breakwater and additional works. The scheme as now modified will enclose a total area of 167 acres; and according to the same standard, 140 acres of that area will be effectively sheltered. In putting forward the larger scheme originally, with the wider entrances, I stated that 166 acres would be well sheltered. With the narrower entrances, the same area would be sheltered to a much higher degree." So that after all, the reduced scheme is in fact preferable to the original one. The lesser area is "more than sufficient for the accommodation of the present number of small craft and provides a reasonable margin for a future increase in the number." There is only one other matter in this connection to which we would refer, and that reference is made, simply because to the lay mind there appears to be a contradiction in terms somewhere. In one paragraph of his report, Mr. Boulton says: "Having regard to the nature of the bottom on which the breakwater has to be constructed, and the character of the local labour and materials available, the Consulting Engineers had no doubt that a rubble mound structure, such as I proposed, was the proper and most suitable one to adopt. It is true that during the construction of such a breakwater its unfinished parts would be liable to damage from typhoons; but this unavoidable disadvantage would be more than compensated by the economy and convenience resulting from the adoption of a form of structure largely independent of skilled labour, and for which but comparatively little special plant and appliances would be required. The section recommended would also admit of the convenient rectification of such settlements of the works as would inevitably occur during construction and for some time after completion." Does not the suggestion, that the proposed method of construction may be neutralised by the effect of typhoons while the work is in progress afford cause for some misgivings? The compensatory benefits may not be all they seem if the breakwater has to be reconstructed two or three times as the result of stormy weather. But that is a matter for the engineers. The main consideration is that a scheme which commends itself to the Consulting Engineers and will not exceed the cost laid down by the Governor as the maximum permissible has been framed and all that the Public Works Department has to do now is to forge ahead and have the shelter completed in time to afford the small craft protection against the coming of the next typhoon season.

AN UNNECESSARY REPRIMAND.

The eminent sanity of the Appeal Court in deciding that because the evidence against certain prisoners who had been convicted of murder at the last Sessions had not been translated to them and that, therefore, the jury's verdict must be quashed cannot be disputed. As the Police Judge said in

delivering his judgment in this case, "It would clearly be a monstrous thing, if, when men were being tried for their lives, the Crown was entitled to reply that it was the duty of counsel to notice earlier what was going on, and that because he had not done so, an objection of such weight must be overruled as coming too late in the proceedings." Now, again, is it possible to hold that the prisoners, unlettered and ignorant men, had any notion that they were consciously abandoning a right the law entitled them to claim? The Chief Justice was no less emphatic when he declared that "looking at the reason of the thing, I have no hesitation in saying that it is not merely as grave an irregularity as could well be imagined, but that it is contrary to those fundamental and elemental principles of justice for which, to use a phrase of one of the old judges, rhetorical yet pregnant with meaning, English administration, of justice is so justly famous, and which has made it respected and trusted by the people." Again the Chief Justice in dealing with this question observed that "now that the prisoner may give evidence, it is more than ever material that he should know the evidence against him in order that he may meet it, and as we do not assume the prisoner guilty until he is so found. If he does not know it, the truth may be kept back. There may be some part of the evidence for the Crown which he could easily rebut had he known it. If he does not know it he cannot do so. Thirdly, if he does not hear what the witnesses are saying, he cannot assist his counsel in cross-examining them." That is an extremely satisfactory state of affairs and should appeal to the native mind, even when that mind is corrupted by criminal tendencies. But this question of affording the prisoner every opportunity and facility to understand what is going on is no new one, as the Chief Justice very properly remarked. At the same time, his Lordship threw out some remarks which we submit were as unfair as they were uncalled for. He said: "The quashing of this conviction is regrettable in itself; it is more so from the fact that this is not the first time this question has been raised. The Attorney-General referred to the custom of this Court, which has been, he said, invariably never to translate the evidence when prisoners are represented by counsel: That it was the custom seems to be the fact, for at the first murder case I tried in this Colony I drew attention to it, and directed the evidence to be translated and I seem by referring to my notes to have done so a second time at the next Assize. I think the statement made by the late interpreter of the Court is defective in this respect, but it has been somewhat amended and explained. It is most regrettable that no note was taken by the Registrar of what I then said for the guidance of the interpreters in the future. It was undoubtedly the duty of the Registrar to have it recorded or else what falls from the bench becomes mere idle talk instead of what it is intended to be, guidance for the future. But the position taken up by the Crown—though I am glad to say the Attorney-General did not defend it—is that in murder cases, when it is essential that everything should be done to insure the fairest trial possible, the slacker custom of not interpreting is sufficient. This consideration by itself is to my mind enough to show how bad the procedure is. Now we have no brief for the Registrar or anybody else, but we do think that if the person responsible for the duties of that position should fail to understand when his Lordship is giving a definite dictum and not one of the oblique sort he should have at least some hint from the Bench to that effect. Is the Registrar to take it that the Bench is always *ad grand strictu*? Does the Chief Justice himself refrain from occasional sallies of judicial humour? In that case his Lordship should be attended by a body of stenographic servitors. But in all conscience we think it was distinctly out of place to administer a reprimand—for reprimand it was—where none was called for. Otherwise the text of the judgment was admirable.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

REVOLVER GOES OFF AND KILLS A LUKONG.

Particulars of a frightful tragedy, in which a Chinese policeman accidentally met his death have just come to our notice. It appears that the victim of the unfortunate occurrence—a Chinese *lukong* named Cheng Cheung, stationed at San Tin—was cleaning his revolver which afterwards proved the cause of his death. Not knowing that a single bullet was in the magazine, the man unsuspectingly went about his work as composedly as if he was only trimming a lamp. All of a sudden, and before the unfortunate policeman could realise his dangerous position, the trigger, as was to be expected, went off, wounding him above the left eye and piercing the skull. The injured man was brought over to Hongkong and removed to the Government Civil Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries at 7.40 a.m. this morning, all efforts to bring him round proving fruitless. It is to be hoped that the above should act as a lesson for the dead man's compatriots to handle the weapon more cautiously in future, it being a well-known fact that the majority of Chinese policemen are ignorant of the use of a revolver and the danger often with fatal results as in the present case—attend-

Hongkong Flower Show.

SPLENDID EXHIBITION AT THE BOTANIC GARDENS.

ART DISPLAYED IN TABLE DECORATIONS.

The weather was accountable for the poor attendance at the opening day of the Flower Show, held under the auspices of the Hongkong Horticultural Society, this afternoon. In spite of the bad weather and the absence of cold, the exhibits in both sections were greater in variety and exhibited keener interest on the part of those who take pleasure in flower and vegetable gardening. Special mention must be made of a unique collection of the prettiest roses we have yet seen on exhibition in Hongkong. They were contributed by Mrs. Wakeham from her Pokfulam garden and represented two varieties of the "Mrs. W. J. Grant" kind, and one each of "Rubens," "Killarney," "Madam Lombard," and "Exquisite." Mr. Choa Leep Chee's six pots of hyacinths, which were not for competition, attracted much admiration. Mr. Ho Kom Tong, as usual, had splendid collections, represented in both the vegetable and flower sections. His flowering Chinese orchid from Canton is a rare exhibit and may be worth anything between \$100 and \$150 for the three plants. His collection of vegetables represented 25 different varieties and included every seasonable vegetable besides the cucumber which has never been known to grow in winter in Hongkong. This collection took the first prize. The same exhibitor had on show an exquisite pot of yellow ardisia.

The possibilities of the New Territories for vegetable farming are demonstrated by Sergt. Kerr, of Shaung Shui Police Station, who was deservedly awarded several prizes.

The table decorations showed considerable artistic merit: there were no less than nine, and the special prize presented by Mrs. Ho Tung was awarded to Miss Bryer whose table was of unique flower design. In the afternoon Mrs. May presented the prizes to the successful exhibitors.

THE PRIZE LIST.
Messrs. S. T. Dunn and J. Bar on acted as judges in respect of the exhibits in the vegetable groups. Messrs. W. J. Titcher and D. W. Craddock adjudicated on the merits of the flowers. The judges in respect of the private gardens were Messrs. J. Barton, Lawrence Gibbs, S. T. Dunn and H. H. J. Gompertz. A committee of ladies pronounced their award on the table decorations. Besides the gentlemen named those on the committee included Messrs. Ho Kom Tong and Choa Leep Chee.

We append the awards in detail as follows:—
Plants in pots—open to all except Peak Gardens.

6 pots of annuals or plants raised from seed the same season.—1. Mrs. Ho Tung; 2. Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

3 pots of flowering plants other than annuals.—1. Mr. Choa Leep Chee; 2. Miss Wallace.

3 pots of fan palms (*Livistonia chinensis*).—1. Miss Wallace; 2. Mr. Ho Kom Tong and Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson bracketed second. Mr. Gresson received only the award of merit, having secured the first prize in the group of flowering and foliage plants.

3 pots of palms other than fan palms.—1. D. Dorabjee; 2. Mrs. Bell; Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson awarded "merit."

3 pots of roses.—1. Sir Paul Chater; 2. Choa Leep Chee.

3 pots of freesia.—1. Mr. Ho Tung; 2. Mr. D. Dorabjee.

3 pots of geraniums.—1. Sir Paul Chater; 2. Mr. Choa Leep Chee.

3 pots of carnations.—1. Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2. Mr. Choa Leep Chee.

3 pots of dahlias.—1. Mrs. Ho Tung; 2. Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

3 pots of phlox drummondii.—Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2. Sir Paul Chater.

3 pots of carnations, and or picotees.—1. Sir Paul Chater; 2. Mr. D. Dorabjee.

3 pots of dianthus, other varieties excluding carnation and picotee.—1. Mrs. Ho Tung; 2. Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

3 pots of pansies.—1. Mrs. Ho Tung; 2. Sir Paul Chater.

3 pots of violets.—1. Mrs. Ho Tung; 2. Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

3 pots of mignonette.—1. Mrs. Ho Tung; 2. Mrs. Jordan.

3 pots of nasturtium (all varieties).—1. Sir Paul Chater; 2. The Ladies' Recreation Club.

3 pots of nasturtium (dwarf varieties).—1. Sir Paul Chater; 2. Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

3 pots of narcissus.—1. Mrs. Ho Tung; 2. Mr. Choa Leep Chee.

3 pots of ardisia.—1. Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2. Sir Paul Chater.

3 pots ferns, excluding maiden hair ferns.—1. Mrs. Ho Tung; 2. Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

3 pots of maiden hair ferns.—1. Mrs. Ho Tung; 2. Mr. Kwok Siu Lau.

3 pots of chrysanthemum.—1. Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2. Mr. D. Dorabjee.

3 pots of marguerite (*chrysanthemum frutescens*).—1. Sir Paul Chater; 2. Ladies' Recreation Club.

3 pots of primula.—1. Mr. Choa Leep Chee; 2. Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

3 pots of pansy.—No exhibits.

3 pots of salvia.—1. Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2. Sir Paul Chater.

3 pots of mignonette.—1. Mr. E. M. Hazeland; 2. Mrs. Henry Blad.

3 pots of nasturtium.—1. Mrs. L. Gibbs; 2. Mr. E. M. Hazeland.

3 pots of freesia.—1. Mrs. Hinds; 2. Mr. E. M. Hazeland.

3 pots of narcissus taretta, tall.—1. Mr. J. Barton; 2. Mrs. Jones Hughes.

3 pots of heliotrope.—1. Mrs. Pollock; 2. Mr. H. E. Tomkins.

3 pots of ferns, distinct varieties.—1. Hon. Basil R. H. Taylor. Only one exhibit.

3 pots of fan palms (*Livistonia chinensis*).—1. Mrs. L. Gibbs; 2. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley.

3 pots of palms other than fan palms.—No exhibit.

3 pots of French or African marigolds.—1. Mr. E. M. Hazeland; 2. Mrs. Hinds.

3 pots of pot marigolds (*calendula officinalis*).—1. Mr. E. M. Hazeland; 2. Mrs. Henry Blad.

Vegetables, &c.—Open to all except Peak gardens and Chinese market gardeners.

Collection of vegetables (not less than 6 varieties). These were staged in a box not larger than 4 ft. x 4 ft. x 3 inches deep. Note.—The winner of the first prize in class 41 was ineligible as a prize-winner in any of the classes 43-57 inclusive.—1. Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2. Sir Paul Chater.

4 Heads of celery.—1. Sir Paul Chater; 2. Mr. D. Dorabjee.

4 Cauliflowers or broccoli.—1. Mr. Ho Kom Tong (merit award); 2. Sir Paul Chater and Mr. D. Dorabjee.

4 Cabbages.—1. Mr. Ho Kom Tong (merit award); 2. Sir Paul Chater and Mrs. Rodger.

6 Lettuces.—1. Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson; 2. Mr. D. Dorabjee.

2 Vegetable marrow.—None of the awards were good enough for the first prize; 2. Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson.

6 Beets.—1. Sir Paul Chater; 2. Mr. Ho Kom Tong (merit) and Sergt. Kerr.

6 Carrots.—1. Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson; 2. Sir Paul Chater.

6 Turnips.—1. Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson; 2. Mrs. Rodger.

12 Onions.—1. Sir Paul Chater; 2. No second prize.

12 Tomatoes.—1. Sergt. Kerr; 2. Mrs. Rodger.

12 Potatoes.—1. Mr. Ho Kom Tong (merit award); 2. Mr. D. Dorabjee and Sergt. Kerr.

25 Radishes.—1. Mr. D. Dorabjee; 2. Mr. Ho Kom Tong and Sir Paul Chater.

25 Brussels sprouts.—1. Mrs. Rodger; 2. Mr. D. Dorabjee.

25 pots of peas.—1. Mr. D. Dorabjee; 2. Mrs. Rodger.

25 pots of French beans.—1. Sir Paul Chater; 2. Mr. Ho Kom Tong (merit award) and Mr. D. Dorabjee.

2 Melons.—No prizes. Exhibits too old.

4 Cucumbers.—1. Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Dish of strawberries, not less than 20 fruits.—1. Mr. D. Dorabjee and Sir Paul Chater; 2. Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Vegetables, &c.—Peak gardens only.

Collection of vegetables, not less than 6 varieties. (These were staged in a box not larger than 4 ft. by 4 ft. and 3 inches deep. The winner of the first prize in Class 51 became ineligible as a prize-winner in any of the classes 61-74 inclusive.—1. Mr. E. M. Hazeland; 2. Mrs. Griffin.

4 Heads of celery.—1. Mr. A. B. Rouse; 2. Mrs. E. Jones Hughes.

4 Cauliflowers or broccoli.—1. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley; 2. Mrs. Hinds.

4 Cabbages.—1. Mrs. Waite; 2. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley.

6 Lettuces.—1. Mrs. Fisher; 2. Mrs. E. Jones Hughes.

6 Beets.—1. Mrs. E. Jones Hughes; 2. Mrs. Griffin.

6 Carrots.—1. Mr. A. B. Rouse; 2. Mrs. Hinds.

6 Turnips.—1. Mr. E. M. Hazeland (merit award); 2. Mr. Mr. H. E. Tomkins and Mrs. Griffin.

6 Onions.—No Exhibit.

12 Tomatoes.—1. Mr. E. M. Hazeland. Only one exhibit.

25 Radishes.—1. Mr. C. D. Wilkinson; 2. Hon. Basil R. H. Taylor.

25 pots of peas.—1. Mr. C. D. Wilkinson; 2. Mrs. Hinds.

25 pots French beans 1 Mrs Hinds; 2 Mrs Fisher.

2 Vegetable marrow.—1 Mr. H. E. Tomkins; 2 Mr. J. Barton.

Dish of strawberries, not less than 20 fruits.—No exhibit.

Cut flowers, open to all except Chinese market gardeners.

Classes 76-79 staged in regulation stands. 16 bunches of cut flowers were shown in 3 regulation stands of 6 bunches each, not less than 6 varieties in all, not less than 2 varieties were exhibited in the same stand.—1. Mr. Choa Leep Chee; 2. Mrs. Wakeham.

6 Roses.—1. Mrs. Wakeham; 2. Sir Paul Chater.

12 Carnations, and or picotees.—1. Sir Paul Chater; no second prize awarded.

12 Pansies.—1. Sir Paul Chater; 2. Mr. Choa Leep Chee.

4 Button hole bouquets, 2 ladies' and 2 gentlemen's, in glasses or vases.—1. Mrs. A. Nicholson; 2. Mr. A. Nicholson.

1 Hand bouquet in vase.—1. Mrs. Ho Tung; 2. Mrs. A. Nicholson.

Bouquet of wild flowers for children not exceeding 15 years of age.—1. Miss May Robinson; 2. The Misses May; 3. Master Basil Taylor.

Cut Flowers—Peak Gardens only.

Classes 81-85, were staged in regulation stands.

6 bunches of cut flowers, distinct varieties.—1. Mrs. Turner; 2. Mr. E. M. Hazeland.

6 bunches nasturtium, not less than 4 distinct colours.—1. Mrs. Turner; 2. Mr. L. Gibbs.

12 pansies.—1. Mrs. Turner; 2. Mr. E. M. Hazeland.

1 bunch violets.—Mr. E. M. Hazeland; 2. The Misses May.

General Exhibits—Open to all.

Group of flowering and foliage plants space limited to 12 feet by 10 feet. The winner of the first prize in Class 87 was ineligible as a prize-winner in any of the classes 91-101.

Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson; 2. Mrs. Ho Tung; 3. Sir Paul Chater.

Best arrangement of cut flowers and foliage, according to the rules of Japanese art.—No exhibit.

Best kept private garden at the Peak.—Mrs. L. Gibbs.

Best kept private garden at Kowloon.—Mr. A. Nicholson.

Best kept private garden at Hongkong exclusive of the Peak.—1. Mrs. Ho Tung.

Best table decoration. (First day only).—1. Miss Bryer; 2. Mrs. Bessie.

One stump or rockwork.—1. Mrs. Ho Tung; 2. Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Two figure plants.—1. Mrs. Ho Tung; 2. Sir Paul Chater.

Collection of fruit, native or foreign, not less than 6 varieties, in a box not larger than 4 ft. x 3 ft. and 3 inches deep.—1. Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2. Mr. D. Dorabjee.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LD.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited, was held at the Hotel this afternoon, at which resolutions were submitted for effecting the increase of the capital of the Company to one million dollars. Mr. W. Hutton Potts occupied the chair and the others present were Dr. J. W. Noble and Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, directors; Mr. C. Mooney, secretary; Messrs. A. F. Davies, P. C. Potts, W. E. Clarke, F. Maitland, J. Arnold, E. D. Haskell, She Po Sham, Fung Tat Hing and Lai Chan.

The Secretary read the notice calling the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen—As indicated by the Chairman at our meeting on 12th September last, the time has now arrived when we find it necessary to call on fresh capital to meet the expense of the new south block. We have deferred this issue as long as possible and as you will have seen from the advertisement appearing in the daily papers, there will be an issue of 8,000 new shares of \$50 each, that is, at par; the first call of \$15 will be payable on set May next, ranking for dividend from that date. Due notice will be sent to each shareholder of the number of shares to which he is entitled. The balance of the capital will probably be required in about six months later. The estimated cost of the new block is \$3,500,000. The iron framework has arrived and is being erected; the date for the completion of this part of the work is 27th May, while the whole building is due to be finished fifteen months later or say August next year. I beg to propose the adoption of the following resolutions:—

"That the capital of the Company be increased to \$1,000,000 by the creation of 8,000 additional shares of \$50 each ranking for dividend and in all other respects *pari passu* with the existing shares in the Company."

"That the said 8,000 additional shares be offered in the first instance at par to all members of the Company registered as shareholders on the First day of March 1909 in the proportion of two new shares for every three original shares held by them and upon the footing that fifty per cent of the full amount of each new share taken up shall be paid to the Company on acceptance of the offer and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the member is entitled and limiting a time within which the offer if not accepted by payment will be deemed to be declined and that the directors be empowered to dispose of the shares not taken in response to such offer as they consider expedient in the interests of the Company."

Mr. Maitland seconded.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman: That is all the business, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance.

CHESS MATCH.

AN EVENING WITH LONG-FELLOW.

MR. WILDER'S DELINEATION OF THE POET.

At the meeting of the Union Church Literary Society last evening, Mr. Wilder spoke of the place of poetry in life, most of us reading it mainly in childhood and youth. Longfellow's nature was gentle and kindly and he was in touch with child life to the end. Perhaps no poet is more familiar through his verses, many of them set to music; while his more ambitious poems as "Hiawatha" and "Evangeline" and "Miles Standish" crystallized the early lore of New England and approach the dignity of epics. Longfellow was a poet of daily life and thought, as was Burns and Whittier, yet a man of the finest culture; indeed he sometimes smacks of the library. His portraits are *de luxe*, yet not beyond reach of the average man. He has no gamut of life and passion; rather he gave out peace, beauty and hope. He was a college professor by occupation; literature was his one calling. His wife was blameless, serene, and lofty; his verses are like himself. He was not a lyric poet; he does not touch infinite heights of poetic suggestion as does Shelley and Tennyson; the marvel is that so prosperous and serene a life could be so popular verse. Yet the fact remains that he vies with Whittier in this, though the crusader and man of deep feelings better enjoys the Quaker's grapple with problems, spiritual and civic.

From college days the American Indian interested Longfellow; he forecast that the forest was rich in material for national literature and by "Hiawatha" and Cooper's Tales, "Poor Lo" came to his own. Longfellow entertained Indian chiefs in his home; after his death the great poem was enacted on Lake Huron by redmen. It would be difficult to find a hero among the older Indians of 30-day, so effectively have the virtues of civilization and dependence undermined them, though governmental education of the young has preserved some, who, however, find it difficult to achieve a destiny. Yet there is no question that among the originals as the Puritans found them there was dignity and charm of character of a kind nowhere else to be found save among these browned people of the forest and prairie. "Evangeline" is regarded as the poet's best work, an Arcadian picture of great beauty.

As to American appreciation: Of the 39 notables on whom a majority of the 100 judges agreed for the "Hall of Fame" on the Hudson, Longfellow ranked tenth, only Emerson of literary men receiving more votes. Irving and Hawthorne were the two other literary men agreed on by a majority.

Longfellow was of Yorkshire origin; his ancestors on both sides for a number of generations were of families of dominance in the simple society of early New England, a number of the men being Harvard-bred. He was devoid of jealousy in his relations to other poets; he was all frankness and sincerity; his pupils had reverence for him; he won little note as a conversationalist and made no speeches; he gave himself freely by his friends, report that he lived in "a charmed circle" into which no one broke. His brother has written a two-volume life of the poet; and Mr. Higginson, now in the eighties—the last of the Plutarch men who decorated Cambridge's intellectual life—contributed the biography in the "American Men of Letters" series.

Mr. J. C. Joughin, of the Naval Yard, was in the chair.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

ADMIRAL LI CHUN IN HONGKONG.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 25th February.

Admiral Li Chun proceeded to Hongkong yesterday on official matters.

MILITARY TRAINING DEPARTMENT.
The proctor of the Canton Military Training Department, Liang Tun Cheek, brother of H. E. Liang Tun Yin, left here yesterday for the North.

THE CITY OF KWELIN.
For some time past it has been the intention of the Central Government that the provincial city of Kwelin in the Kwangsi province should be removed to Nanning, but so far the proposed removal has not been effected. The Kwangsi Governor, H. E. Cheung Ming Ki, is reported, will shortly proceed to Nanning where H. E. will reside for six months, and in future, H. E. Cheung will stay six months in Kwelin and six months in Nanning every year.

TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION.
Telegraph communication is now available from Canton to the Hongshan district, and the Imperial Telegraph Administration has advertised to inform the public to this effect.

A NEW TRADE MART.
Arrangements have been made to introduce a police system into the newly-opened trade mart of Kung Yick Pau in Sunning district.

HOSPITAL FOR POLICE FORCE.
The Police authorities have erected a hospital near the Foo Loi monastery inside the city, in connection with the Police Force.

THE OPIUM CAMPAIGN.
The Viceroy has received instructions from Peking to submit a return of opium smokers in each of the districts of the Kwangtung province together with the amount of opium sold in each during last year. Those officials who have been able to effect a 30% reduction or more as a result of their efforts in the suppression of the opium evil in the districts under their respective jurisdictions will be recommended for reward and those who have failed to do so will be punished.

CHINA'S ARMY.
Commander Cheung Wai Chi of the Ministry of War will shortly be delegated to Canton to make an investigation into the newly-organized army in the Kwangtung province.

INFORMATION was received by the Manila government on the 19th inst. that Captain Farwell, formerly in the light-house and coast-guard service, and later with a shipping firm of Hongkong, who left Manila on the last trip of the *Stratford* in very poor health, died on the transport between Honolulu and San Francisco. The body was taken to San Francisco where the funeral was held. Mrs. Farwell, who was at one time in the public library, has gone to San Francisco.

KOWLOON BRITISH SCHOOL.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

Happy faces, happy smiles and happy surroundings marked the occasion of the presentation of prizes at the Kowloon British School today. It was a red-letter day for the pupils. H. E. the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, who had consented to present the prizes, arrived punctually at eleven o'clock, accompanied by Miss Henniker and his A.D.C. The gubernatorial party was received by the Headmaster, Mr. James, and Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Inspector of Schools, and escorted to the platform, amidst the singing of the National Anthem.

THE HEADMASTER'S REPORT.
When the strains of the anthem had died out, the Headmaster read his report as follows:—

Your Excellency, as this is the first occasion on which you have honoured us with your presence it has occurred to me that you might be interested in a short summary of the history of the school from its foundation. The school buildings were presented to the Colony by Mr. Ho Tong and the foundation stone was laid by His Excellency Sir Henry Blake on July 10, 1900. The school was formally opened by His Excellency Sir William Gascoigne on April 19, 1902. The school commenced its actual work on May 5, 1902, with thirty-three European pupils of both sexes; it had been decided that only pupils of European parentage on both sides were to be admitted. Accommodation had been provided for a maximum of 80 pupils and when this maximum was reached two years later the Government opened a similar school—the Victoria School—on the Hongkong side. This naturally reduced our numbers and we have never again reached our maximum. As a matter of fact the lean years which unfortunately set in, and which meant that firms were reducing the number of European officials, decreased our numbers still more, until in last September we had sunk as low as 39. Our numbers at present are again up to 70—an increase of about 80 per cent in the course of four months. I here venture to express a hope that these figures constitute a sort of barometric indication that trade is improving and the Colony has already entered on a new era of solid prosperity. The late Governor, after an exhaustive inspection of the school, was good enough to make an entry in the log book—it was not on the occasion of a prize distribution—and to say that he highly approved of what has always been the school ideal—to train the girls and boys in the way best calculated to make them behave as ladies and gentlemen. The curriculum of subjects has been frequently altered as the result of experience and changed conditions. It has remained fixed for the last two years, the present Inspector of Schools being reported to have said that he had no further fault to find with it. I do not consider that the average pupil at this school—we have of course had some brilliant exceptions—is as far advanced as the average pupil of the same age in a school at Home. I give what I consider to be the reasons for this. 1. The non-continuity of study. The length of a school generation here is about two and a half years. Pupils join and leave during any and all months of the year. In 1908, 81 pupils attended, the greatest number present in any one day being 60 and the average number 45. 2. The difference in age. Pupils are admitted to this school at ages varying from 7 to 17 years. This means that every teacher has to take at least two classes simultaneously.

3. Sickness. Pupils are kept at home by anxious parents more often than they would be in England. 4. Climate. In the summer the heat of the sun, typhoons and humours of typhoons interfere, sadly with the regularity of the attendance. 5. It seems rather unimportant to mention the fifth reason—the number of birthdays. I have not yet detected any pupil in the possession of more than one birthday in any one year, but at one time there was keen competition in attending a record number of birthday parties and in taking a record number of school days to recover from the effects of the good things consumed. This state of things was so bad one year that the Inspector of Schools dwelt strongly on it in his report and, as showing the interest of the Imperial Government in one of the least of Hongkong institutions, the Secretary of State wrote asking the Governor to use his personal influence to improve the regularity of the attendance at Kowloon School. I am glad to be able to say that the complaint on this score has been of late years, almost, but not quite, reduced to a minimum. This school was the first in Hongkong to celebrate Empire Day. We have loyally observed it ever since and have appreciated the honour conferred upon the school in past years in being invited to be the guests of His Majesty's Representative on that day. In the course of seven years 259 pupils have passed through the school. During that time there has been no serious accident among the pupils or any fatal illness while resident in the Colony. The latter fact speaks well for the healthiness of Hongkong. For many years I have applied to the Government for a playground but was always met with a regretful refusal, as the cost was prohibitive. In the course of the last few weeks I am glad to be able to state that through the persistence of the Inspector of Schools and the kindness of the Viceroy of St. Andrew's Church, the playground has become an accomplished fact. I shall bring my summary to a close by giving a list of our benefactors. In the course of its existence the school has received gifts from Mrs. C. W. Dixon, H. E. Sir William Gascoigne, Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Mr. W. C. Jack, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Kewitch, and the Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving. For the wherewithal to provide prizes year after year we have relied on the generosity of those long-suffering gentlemen, the Hon. Mr. Gresson, Messrs. R. Shewan, J. R. M. Smith, and the Kowloon Dock Co. (Applause.) "We now wait with fear and trembling the Inspector of Schools' report of the year's work."

THE INSPECTOR'S REPORT.
The Inspector of Schools, before reading his report, which we present below, made a few remarks about the attendance of the school this year and in previous years, and said that there was only one scholar attending the school from across the water—and that from the Peak. He added that as the school was put to great expense, the average expense per head amounting to \$400, it behooved the British people of Hongkong to take an advantage of the school. The report is as follows:—

Staff.—Mr. James, M.A., Headmaster; Mrs. Main, Headmistress, Mrs. Drummond, Miss Rodger.
Discipline and Organization.—Very good. Pupils should be made to stand up straight when answering questions addressed to them. They are inclined to lean over the desks. Punctuality in attendance should be insisted on and parents should be requested to co-operate to this end. There are 6 forms and in addition an infant school.
Sanitation.—Very satisfactory.
Apparatus.—Very satisfactory.
Reading.—Good throughout the school.
Handwriting.—Very neat.
Composition.—Good. Very good in forms V and VI where the essays were longer and the subject matter was more fully treated than last year.

Diction.—Good.
Grammar.—Good. Analysis is rather an advanced subject for Form II.
Geography.—Good, except in Form III, which was weak.
History.—Good in Form IV, very good in V and VI. The papers were very neatly written but the English of some of them might have been better.
Arithmetic.—Good in the lower forms, very good in forms IV, V and VI. The papers were very neat and the full working of the sum was shown.
French.—This is a strong subject. Conversation, Grammar, translation from and into French, reading, dictation and composition are taught. The results of the year's work are highly satisfactory. The pronunciation of the pupils is distinctly good.
Drawing and painting.—Very good.
Recitation.—Very good.
Hygiene.—The pupils who took the Advanced Course did badly at the Annual examination. More attention will have to be paid to this subject in the new year.
General Knowledge.—Lessons on general subjects are now given to all classes. The results have so far been very satisfactory.
Infant School.—This division has done satisfactory work throughout the year. The children read well and distinctly and are well up in the elements of arithmetic and spelling. The discipline is very good. Children should always hold their books in both hands when reading and not lay them on the desk.

PRIZE LIST.
The prize list is as follows:—

Lower School.—Class II:—
1st Form prize—Christina Witke.
2nd Form prize—James Ramsay.
1st Bible prize—Charles Stewart.
General improvement—Harry Langley.
Class I:—
1st Reading and sewing prize—Grace Douglas.
1st Recitation and arithmetic—Elinore Robertson.
Class B:—
1st Reading and spelling prize—Saidie Main.
1st Arithmetic and reading prize—Beatrice Baker.
1st Bible prize—Willie Langley.
Writing prize—George White.
Sewing prize, improvement—Frances Coke.
Infants.—Class II:—
1st Reading prize—Clyde Kynock.
1st Writing prize—Dora Richardson.
1st Arithmetic prize—Victor Ramsey.
Reading prize—Dorothy Rasmussen.
Class I:—
1st Reading prize—Jack Hand.
1st Writing prize—Cuthbert Douglas.
A. B. C. prize—Maggie Ramsey.
A. B. C. prize—Katie Outerbridge.
Nan Rodger—English, French.
Annie Robson—Arithmetic, geography.
Iona Taylor—Mathematics, Scripture.
Joan Rodger—Geography, French.
Margery Rodger—History.
Dorothy Rodger—Geography, History.
Sonia Douglas—Arithmetic.
Ethel Packham—Needlework.
Olive Baker—Arithmetic.
Margaret Witke, History.
Form Prize—Eva Packham.
Scripture—H. Stewart.
Arithmetic—Eva Packham.
English—E. Clelland.
Needlework—Eva Packham.
Form Prize—R. Langley.
Arithmetic—R. Langley.
English—R. Langley.
Scripture—Kenneth Robertson.
Needlework—R. Langley.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.
H. E. said that he heard, with great interest, the Headmaster's report of the origin and history of the school, and he was glad that the average attendance had increased since September, and trusted that it may exceed that of the last two years. He realized the difficulty under which the system of education was being conducted in the Kowloon British School—that was to say the difference in the ages of the pupils, the climate, typhoons and the short residence of parents in Hongkong. For his own part, he thought that rapid strides would be made as soon as the Railway was started. The fate of Kowloon was assured. He was glad to be able to congratulate the school that they had been able to procure a playground through the kindness of the Church Body. Since he had come to the Colony, he had given great attention to that question, but the configuration of the ground made it impossible for any allotment to be made. The Inspector of Schools had stated that he was disappointed that not much patronage was given to the school by British parents. He (the Governor) was also disappointed. The fees, he said, were low. The average cost per head was \$15. Every facility was given to British parents for their children's education, and he would like to see that appreciated by British residents in Hongkong. Continuing, His Excellency said that parents should use their efforts to see that their children went to school punctually every day, and not to take too many unauthorised holidays or excuses of birthdays, and so forth. The Inspector of Schools' report was highly satisfactory and there was not one subject that he had not given unstinted praise. He congratulated the Headmaster and Mrs. Main, the latter having taken charge of the school during the Headmaster's absence on leave, and said they should be proud of their achievements. Regarding Empire Day, H. E. observed that it should be celebrated all over the Empire and that every child should be taught the reason for such celebrations. Last year, there was a walking picnic for the school children and he hoped it will be the same this year, unless he could be told of some other mode of pleasure. He wished that some instruction on the matter of Empire Day should be given, so that the children may be able to understand its meaning. A week or a fortnight should be put aside for that subject. He did not mean that geography should be put aside for the Empire, but there were the duties of citizenship, of loyalty and of patriotism, which should animate every citizen of this Empire. If they concurred with him on the subject, he should be delighted to give a special prize next year. (Applause.) The Headmaster said that when the school was founded special ideas were to train the character of the pupils—that they should be brought up as ladies and gentlemen. That was the root of the Empire. Concluding, His Excellency hoped that the unsuccessful scholars this year would be more successful next year.

With these concluding remarks, His Excellency presented the prizes, after which he was presented with a bouquet by one of the pupils and the ceremony concluded with the singing of the National Anthem.

A SHADOWLAND OPIUM CONFERENCE.
"O magna vis veritatis!" Cicero.
"We tell the Truth in Shadowland." Anon.
VII.
Minutes of a meeting held at the Celebrities' Club, Spookland, Shadowland, on Saturday, February 6, 1909.
Present, H. M. Tao Kuang in the Chair, and a large number of the Illuminati, amongst whom were Lord Byron, Dr. Johnson, Father Mathew, the Apostle of Temperance, Abraham Lincoln, and Drs. Hobson, Medhurst, and Dudgeon of China Missions.
H. M. Tao Kuang—I am sure it was with much pleasure that we all heard the confident assurance of H. E. Li at our last meeting, when he told us that at least the abuse of opium would by-and-by be stopped in China. But conversation with many who were foreigners in the Terra Obscura has convinced me that there may be some danger to us from other drugs as used in other lands. I shall be glad to be informed how these drugs compare in effect with opium.
De Quincy—Perhaps my experience may be of interest to your Majesty. I speak from personal knowledge. With us in England the chief danger is from alcohol, that enemy which, as Shakespeare says, men put into their mouths to steal away their brains. By its self-command, it is always lost, more or less; the tongue becomes unmanageable, the eyes see double, the hand slips away, the legs are unsteady. Alcohol rapidly produces its maximum of pleasure but is unable to sustain it, though glass after glass is emptied in the effort. Opium acts differently. It is a narcotic as well as a stimulant, and its pleasurable effects may last for eight hours or more.
Lord Byron—De Quincy is telling us of what happens amongst the Don Juans of what used to be termed polite society, when the three-bottle men, after seeing the rest of the company snugly under the table, finally succumbed themselves, and were logged off, like prize pigs by their serving men.
Dr. Johnson—True, Sir. But it was not all drinks that acted so. There was your claret, for example, only fit for boys. Port was the drink for men, and those who aspired to be heroes drank brandy. Brandy will do sooner for a man what drinking can do for him. But (cogitatively) perhaps fruitless come too quick by brandy.

Father Mathew—"Fruition" is an expressive word, Doctor. Let me give you an example of its comprehensiveness. An Anti-Alcohol Congress was held at Stockholm not so long since. During the course of its meetings papers were read and discussions held on all these points:—The medical value of alcohol; its influence in sexual life, its nutritive value, its crime production, its hereditary effects, its tendency to produce accidents, its special action on soldiers, results on longevity, on literature, art, society, and so on.
Dr. Johnson—Well, and what then?
Father Mathew—Then it was discovered to be the opinion of the very able men there collected from all lands that the value of alcohol in medicine is strictly limited, that other drugs are safer and more reliable, that alcoholic parents produce degenerate offspring, that the nutritive value of alcohol is not proved, that crime and pauperism are its direct results, that in order to limit accidents as much as possible, many railway companies employ abstainers only, that man's value as a fighting machine rapidly deteriorates by the use of stimulants, and that teetotalism can secure better terms from insurance companies than even moderate drinkers.

Dr. Johnson—A very pretty list.
Father Mathew—Now let me turn to the other side of the world, for the drink question interests me wherever I roam. The National Prison Association meeting at Hartford, Conn., recently protested against the "wasteful, expensive burden of the drunkard." Seventy-five per cent is said to be his contribution to the prison population. With your gracious permission, I will use the words of one yet among the Opium, Judge Warner.

who declares the drunkard to be a miserable criminal, and what is worse, an unmitigated nuisance. He ought, adds the Judge, to be suppressed. Even in the prohibition states the percentage of crime due to drink is said to be no less than thirty-seven.
On the Canadian side, figures are much the same. From the *Annals d'Hygiene*, I find that alcoholic insanity is rapidly increasing in Paris, and the children of drunkards are found with strong tendencies to epilepsy, idiocy, and crime. Chicago reports that the two great causes of the fall of youth are bad company and drink. The waste of national resources from this cause is enormous; hundreds of millions sterling in England, billions of dollars gold in America.
Abraham Lincoln—Yet our people are doing a good deal to suppress the public sale of liquor.
Father Mathew—They are. Your people are highly to be commended for their earnestness in such matters. Many of your best papers refuse alcohol advertisements. But I regret to read that as yet the results are but partially satisfactory. The movement is a little in advance of public opinion. Again I crave permission to refer directly to the Terra Obscura. In a recent number of the *North American Review*, the Rev. Gavan Duffy discusses this question only to condemn the present action of the reformers. He notes that the prohibition doctrine is not "Thou shalt not drink," but "Thou shalt not drink openly." And this is the result he finds:—"Moral cowardice is nowhere more deplorably in evidence than in prohibitory states and local option towns." He cites a Bishop in support.
Abraham Lincoln—But even so, restrictive measures are evidently necessary. My information from *Harper's Weekly* is appalling. Men in New York are, it says, "sufficed with murder." There were more than a thousand homicides in 1908, and only a fraction over seven per cent of convictions. During November last murderous assaults were reported on twenty-three out of the thirty days, and nearly a hundred persons were either killed or wounded. A good many of these cases were probably due to what our prophetic forefathers called Aqua Vitae!

John Russell Young—And yet we have no outcry all over the States and England because the Chinese use opium! With such delightful inconsistency does the Anglo-Saxon race seek to compound for drinks that they're inclined to.

By damning pipes that they've no mind to, H. M. Tao Kuang—That's precisely what we think ourselves. We grant the terrible evils of opium. But we certainly do not reap from it all the horrors which have just been depicted. Our opium friends do not rave, and rob, and rape, and murder. It is not so much society as themselves that they harm. Still, I should like to hear some who have had actual experience in China. Their testimony naturally bears much weight.
Dr. Hobson—Your Majesty, my deliberate opinion, which has long been in print, is that opium is not nearly so fatal a life in China as spirit drinking is in England. Contrary to my expectations, I found the habitual use of opium even compatible with longevity. One man I knew had taken it regularly for fifty-one years.
Dr. Medhurst—If a man uses only a dram of opium daily, it does his general health little injury.
Dr. Dudgeon (of Peking)—Opium is preferable to spirit, for it does not brutalize, and there are at least some substantial gains from the use of opium.
H. M. Tao Kuang—Thank you, gentlemen. We are now able to distinguish somewhat between criticism and Exeter Hall. I think that this, much is clear, that were we to exchange opium for alcohol we should be jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire. A somewhat opinionative publicist has recently said that: "The Chinese, though they produced the most inexpensive alcohol in the world, never have been noted for inebriety." And he goes on to characterize the danger of a substitution of alcohol for opium as "an imaginative bogey." With the concurrence of the Illuminati, especially those of the Chinese section, we will consider that point at our next meeting.
Chorus of voices—Agreed.
The meeting then terminated.—N. C. D.

LAST night Mr. H. H. Ho gave an interesting lecture on Morocco, accompanied with illustrations in the hall of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. Nearly 200 members and friends attended the lecture, which was interpreted by Mr. Wong Tak Kwong.

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned has received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 27th February, 1909, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF STORES AND PROVISIONS. TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 26th February, 1909. [218]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

STEAM FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship "KLEIST"

Captain Rud Meyer, will leave for the above places TO-MORROW, the 27th inst., at Noon. For further information, apply to NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., General Agents. Hongkong, 26th February, 1909. [5]

who declares the drunkard to be a miserable criminal, and what is worse, an unmitigated nuisance. He ought, adds the Judge, to be suppressed. Even in the prohibition states the percentage of crime due to drink is said to be no less than thirty-seven.

On the Canadian side, figures are much the same. From the *Annals d'Hygiene*, I find that alcoholic insanity is rapidly increasing in Paris, and the children of drunkards are found with strong tendencies to epilepsy, idiocy, and crime. Chicago reports that the two great causes of the fall of youth are bad company and drink. The waste of national resources from this cause is enormous; hundreds of millions sterling in England, billions of dollars gold in America.

Abraham Lincoln—Yet our people are doing a good deal to suppress the public sale of liquor.

Father Mathew—They are. Your people are highly to be commended for their earnestness in such matters. Many of your best papers refuse alcohol advertisements. But I regret to read that as yet the results are but partially satisfactory. The movement is a little in advance of public opinion. Again I crave permission to refer directly to the Terra Obscura.

In a recent number of the *North American Review*, the Rev. Gavan Duffy discusses this question only to condemn the present action of the reformers. He notes that the prohibition doctrine is not "Thou shalt not drink," but "Thou shalt not drink openly." And this is the result he finds:—"Moral cowardice is nowhere more deplorably in evidence than in prohibitory states and local option towns." He cites a Bishop in support.

Abraham Lincoln—But even so, restrictive measures are evidently necessary. My information from *Harper's Weekly* is appalling. Men in New York are, it says, "sufficed with murder." There were more than a thousand homicides in 1908, and only a fraction over seven per cent of convictions. During November last murderous assaults were reported on twenty-three out of the thirty days, and nearly a hundred persons were either killed or wounded. A good many of these cases were probably due to what our prophetic forefathers called Aqua Vitae!

John Russell Young—And yet we have no outcry all over the States and England because the Chinese use opium! With such delightful inconsistency does the Anglo-Saxon race seek to

Compound for drinks that they're inclined to.

By damning pipes that they've no mind to, H. M. Tao Kuang—That's precisely what we think ourselves. We grant the terrible evils of opium. But we certainly do not reap from it all the horrors which have just been depicted. Our opium friends do not rave, and rob, and rape, and murder. It is not so much society as themselves that they harm. Still, I should like to hear some who have had actual experience in China. Their testimony naturally bears much weight.

Dr. Hobson—Your Majesty, my deliberate opinion, which has long been in print, is that opium is not nearly so fatal a life in China as spirit drinking is in England. Contrary to my expectations, I found the habitual use of opium even compatible with longevity. One man I knew had taken it regularly for fifty-one years.

Dr. Medhurst—If a man uses only a dram of opium daily, it does his general health little injury.

Dr. Dudgeon (of Peking)—Opium is preferable to spirit, for it does not brutalize, and there are at least some substantial gains from the use of opium.

H. M. Tao Kuang—Thank you, gentlemen. We are now able to distinguish somewhat between criticism and Exeter Hall. I think that this, much is clear, that were we to exchange opium for alcohol we should be jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire. A somewhat opinionative publicist has recently said that: "The Chinese, though they produced the most inexpensive alcohol in the world, never have been noted for inebriety." And he goes on to characterize the danger of a substitution of alcohol for opium as "an imaginative bogey." With the concurrence of the Illuminati, especially those of the Chinese section, we will consider that point at our next meeting.

Chorus of voices—Agreed.

The meeting then terminated.—N. C. D.

LAST night Mr. H. H. Ho gave an interesting lecture on Morocco, accompanied with illustrations in the hall of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. Nearly 200 members and friends attended the lecture, which was interpreted by Mr. Wong Tak Kwong.

Public Companies.

HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

THE 35TH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, St. George's Building, 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, TO-MORROW, 27th February, 1909, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Manager for the year ending 31st December, 1908, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 23rd of February, to SATURDAY, the 27th February, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 26th February, 1909. [179]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, at 12.30 P.M. on SATURDAY, 27th inst., to receive a statement of the Company's Accounts for 31st December, 1908, and the Report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th inst. to the 27th inst., both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Hongkong, 26th February, 1909. [182]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

THE FORTIETH MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 4th March, 1909, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th February to 4th March, both days inclusive.

By Order, C. PEMBERTON, Secretary. Hongkong, 13th February, 1909. [180]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Underigned at 12.30 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 9th March.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd inst. to the 9th proximo, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited. Hongkong, 19th February, 1909. [194]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half Year ending 31st December, 1908, at the rate of TWO POUNDS STERLING together with Bonus of FIVE SHILLINGS STERLING per Share of \$125, is Payable on and after MONDAY, the 22nd day of February, current, at the Offices of the Corporation, WHERE SHAREHOLDERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPLY FOR WARRANTS.

By Order of the Court of Directors, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 20th February, 1909. [195]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of 8% per Share for the six months ending 31st December, 1908, declared at Monday's Ordinary Yearly Meeting, will be payable at the premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on and after TUESDAY, the 23rd February, and Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, Queen's Buildings, New Praya.

By Order of the Board of Directors, THOS. L. ROSE, Secretary. Hongkong, 20th February, 1909. [202]

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—

DAILY—\$36 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$15 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Flat subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

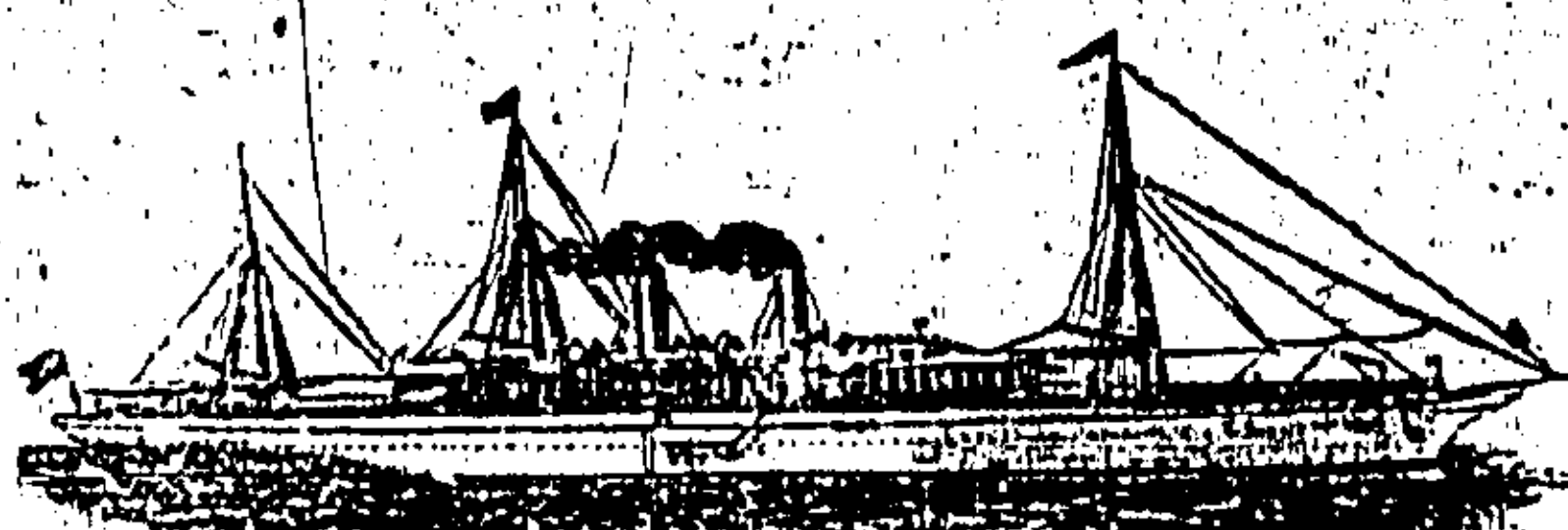
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)
There will be no rebate to Missionary Subscribers as heretofore.

By Order, THE MANAGER, Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 26th February, 1909.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days Ocean Travel.

12 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	TUESDAY, Mar. 2nd	Mar. 26th
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Mar. 13th	April 1st
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, April 10th	April 30th
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, May 1st	May 22nd
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	TUESDAY, May 11th	June 4th
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	SATURDAY, May 22nd	June 12th

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Pacific EMPIRE Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10. Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways £40. " £42.

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car, while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at "Intermediate" rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD. SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand-Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, &c., Corner Fadder Street and Praya, Opposite Blaise Place.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
TIENSIN	CHIPSING	SATURDAY, 27th Feb., Noon.
MANILA	YUENSANG	MONDAY, 1st Mar., 4 P.M.
TIENSIN VIA SWATOW	CHEONGSHING	TUESDAY, 2nd Mar., Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ	KWONGSANG	TUESDAY, 2nd Mar., Noon.
SHANGHAI	TIENSANG	WEDNESDAY, 3rd Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	TIENSANG	THURSDAY, 4th Mar., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	NAMSANG	SATURDAY, 6th Mar., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers Katsang, Namsang and Fookang leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang; Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kuda, Lahad, Dato, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 61.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1909

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	28th Feb., Daylight.
OSU & LOILO	"KAIFONG"	1st Mar., Noon.
SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	"SHANTUNG"	1st " 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	2nd " 3 P.M.
NEWCHWANG	"NANOHANG"	2nd " 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	10th " 3 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL	"CHANGSHA"	8th April, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA STEAMERS and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloons.

SCHEDULE SHANGHAI STEAMERS have excellent accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloons. Fare: \$40 single and \$70 return. Take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1909



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewards carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
LAVIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 27th Feb., at Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	"	SATURDAY, 6th Mar., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO. GENERAL MANAGERS.

10th February

Shipping—Steamers.

CHARGEURS REUNIS. (FRENCH STEAMSHIP CO.)

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE TO AMERICA.

(CANADA, UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CHILI, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL).

Connecting at Vancouver with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. OVERLAND Cargo taken for ALL CANADIAN and UNITED STATES PORTS.

THE Steamship.

"AMIRAL DUPERRÉ," Captain Martin, will be despatched on or about the 27th inst. for SHANGHAI, JAPAN and SAN FRANCISCO, &c., as above. S.S. "AMIRAL HAMELIN," Captain Debonnaire, will leave this port on or about the 20th March. For further particulars apply to the Agent—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. Hongkong, 2nd February, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship.

"NERA," Captain Martin, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 1st March. For Freight or Passage, apply to P. DE CHAMPORIN, Agent. Hongkong, 22nd February, 1909.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship.

"ALDENHAM," Captain St. John George, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 4th March, at 5 P.M. This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage. The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light. A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried. N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms. For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 26th February, 1909.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE & TACOMA, VIA MOJI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing Date
Gymnre	4,002	J. C. A. Hall	11th Mar.
Kumneric	6,332	F. S. Cowley	8th April
Insuric	4,789	R. J. Howie	6th May
Suavric	6,332	Shotton	3rd June

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings. Hongkong, 16th February, 1909.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship.

"FLINTSHIRE" will be despatched as above on or about the 26th March. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., LD., Agents. Hongkong, 23rd February, 1909.

STREAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers.

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. E. W. WALKER. "KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....\$4. Meals.....\$1.15 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YEN ON S.S. CO., LD. and SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD. 10th Feb. 1909.

Shipping—Steamers.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship.

"DELTA," Captain B. W. H. Snow, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 6th March, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. "CHITRA," 8,000 tons, from Colombo, Paksigara, in which vessel is which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. "Arabia," due in London on 16th April, 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. Hongkong, 10th February, 1909.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK, VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK: S.S. "GAZEE".....About 11th March.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, Agents. Hongkong, 26th February, 1909.

Intimations

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, GROUND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG, SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HANDBRAND, HARTMANN'S GRAY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for FERGUSON'S SPECIAL OREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR BOOTH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1909.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGGE (TASTELINE) FORM.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rosta, Jobert, Volp and others, combines all the elements to be desired in a remedy for the treatment of the venereal disease, and is the only one which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

It is a rapidly acting remedy, and in a few days it removes all the symptoms of the disease, and restores the patient to his normal state of health. It is the only remedy which is not only effective, but also harmless to the system.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 26th February, 100 cts. per 5 Mts.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Moi Lung Pa B 18

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk 18

" Roast—Shio 18

" Breast—Ngau Lam 13

" Soup, Tong Yuk 15

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa 18

" Sirloin—Ngau Lau 18

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chaung 10

" Bullock's Brains— " Know 10

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li 50

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li 58

" Head—Ngau Tau 12

" Heart—Ngau Sum 12

" Ham, Salt—Ngau Kin 18

" Feet—Ngau Kook 10

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu 10

" Tail—Ngau Mei 12

" Liver—Ngau Gon 12

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To 7

" Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau Chai-tan-kook 10

" Mutton Chop—Young Pal Kwat 12

" Leg—Young Poi 12

" Shoulder—Young Shan 12

" Pig's Chitlings—Chi-cheung 12

" Brains—Chi Know 12

" Feet—Chi Chak 12

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. H. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	
				RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.				
BANKS.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$14,500,000 \$350,000	\$2,006,234	Final of 22 and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/8 = 26 3/4	5 1/2 %	\$875 ex div. b. London 236 1/2 (cum div)	
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£0	£4,000 \$150,000	\$10,323	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	\$51	
MARINE INSURANCES.									
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$232,757 \$411,990 \$150,000	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$190 sellers	
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 303,747 Tls. 118,277 \$5,000,000	Tls. 160,510	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1907	5 1/2 %	Tls. 97 1/2 sales	
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	18,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$302,478 \$129,695 \$227,649	\$2,506,011	Final of 5/- making 34/- for 1906 and interim of 5/- for 1907	5 1/2 %	\$825	
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	18,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$199,032 \$85,157 \$1,000,000	\$591,763	\$12 and bonus 5/- for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$197 1/2	
FIRE INSURANCES.									
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$174,432	\$5 and bonus 2/- for 1906	7 1/2 %	\$106	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$248,027	\$27 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$332 1/2 sellers	
SHIPPING.									
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000 \$264,638 \$200,000	\$1,015	\$1 for 1906	...	\$12 sellers	
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Nil.	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.4.1908	7 1/2 %	\$14 buyers	
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$15	\$15	\$507,500 79,423 2,344	\$20,279	Final of 12 1/2 making 24 1/2 for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$29 buyers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£10,000 £240,000	£13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/8 = 11 1/2 = 53.154	5 1/2 %	\$38 buyers \$18 buyers	
Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000								
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 4,510	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1908	7 1/2 %	Tls. 47 sellers	
Do. Do. (Preference)	100,000	£1	£1	£10,000 £10,000	£68,817	Second interim of 1/- for a/c 1908	7 1/2 %	Tls. 52 buyers	
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000 \$47,281	\$98	\$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1908	4 1/2 %	\$23 buyers	
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$10,000 Tls. 18,000	Nil.	Final of Tls. 2 1/2 making Tls. 5 for 1907	11 %	Tls. 45 sales	
Take Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 6,869	Final of Tls. 2 1/2 making Tls. 5 for 1907	11 %	Tls. 45 sales	
REFINERIES.									
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	1,000	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$279,471	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$135	
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$135,132	\$3 for 1897	...	\$17	
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	18.50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,473	Tls. 3 1/2 for year ending 31.8.05	...	Tls. 105 buyers	
MINING.									
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£175,000 £12,269	£11,556	Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 11) for year end- ing 29.2.08	7 %	Tls. 17 1/2 sales	
Rub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	£4,871	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$9 sellers	
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.									
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$53,601	\$5,726	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$21	
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 \$10,000	\$5,556	Final of 5/- making 5 1/2 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$47 buyers	
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$10,000 \$10,000	\$387,778	Final of 5/- making 58 for 1908	9 %	18 1/2 sales	
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 33,742	Interim of 1/- for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 84 sa. & b.	
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 75,000 Tls. 125,000	Tls. 22,626	Interim of Tls. 4 for account 1908	5 1/2 %	Tls. 174 buyers	
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.									
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 6,531	Tls. 6 for 1907	5 1/2 %	Tls. 104 1/2 sales	
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$10,000	Dr. \$4,230	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	...	\$14 sales	
Central Stores, Limited	50,121	\$15	\$15	\$10,000	10,178	\$1.50 for 1906	5 1/2 %	\$16 buyers	
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$648,975	\$14,639	Interim of 3/- for account 1908	7 %	\$90 buyers	
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$10,000	26,475	Final of 5/- making 57 for 1908	7 1/2 %	\$94 buyers	
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	5,186	6/- cents for 1908	7 1/2 %	\$86 1/2 sales	
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$278	\$1 1/2 for 1908	5 %	\$30	
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,735,045	Tls. 142,404	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making Tls. 5 for 1908	7 %	Tls. 115 sellers	
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	1,958	Final of 5/- making 54 for 1908	9 %	Tls. 44 sellers	
COTTON MILLS.									
Kwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000	15,820	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 205 sellers	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 45,939 \$20,000	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	5 1/2 %	\$9 buyers	
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 75,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	...	Tls. 80 sellers	
Leong-kun-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 6,208	Tls. 8 for 1906	...	Tls. 88	
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 300	Tls. 300	Tls. 28,257	Tls. 10,663	Tls. 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 190 buyers	
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£1,500	£648	110/- per share of 1907 = \$1.037	10 %	\$10 sales	
China-British Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$15,000	Nil.	\$1.20 of 1907	10 1/2 %	\$11 1/2 sa. and b.	
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	61,138	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	5 1/2 %	\$48 sales and b.	
Do. Do. special shares	50,000	\$1	\$1	none	33,407	80 cents for 1908	5 1/2 %	\$9.2 sa. and b.	
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	33,407	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	5 1/2 %	\$14 buyers	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$8,000	\$48	Interim of 40 cents for account 1908	8 %	\$12 buyers	
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$12,000	\$5,078	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 %	\$12 buyers	
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000	\$251	\$2 for year ending 28.2.08	10 %	\$20 buyers	
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$180,000	18,957	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.08	6 1/2 %	\$18 buyers	
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$9,321	Interim of 5/- for account 1908	8 1/2 %	\$120 sellers	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$120,000	\$4,578	Interim of 5/- for account 1908	7 1/2 %	\$15	
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$8,191	4th Quarterly div. of Tls. 10 and bonus of Tls. 10 making Tls. 20 to date	6 1/2 %	Tls. 800 buyers	
Maatschappij tot Mijn- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	Tls. 27,603	Tls. 17,127	80 cents on fully paid shares and 5 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	6 1/2 %	\$14	
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	35,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000	\$7,471	None	4 %	\$4	
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	Nil.	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	Tls. 121 sellers	
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	none	Nil.	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	13 %	Tls. 125 sales	
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,603	Final of 37/6 making 52/6 for 1907	5 %	Tls. 437 1/2 sales	
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	39,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 8,498	None	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	7 1/2 %	\$18 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,850	£20	£20	Tls. 190,000	Tls. 58,132	None	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	5 %	\$10 buyers
South China-Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	\$56,628	80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$19.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$15 sales	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	30,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$230	Interim of 30 cents a/c 1908	6 1/2 %	\$10	
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 201	Final of 30 cts. making 60 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1908	6 1/2 %	\$4	
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$15,000	\$1,360	None	None	5 %	\$15 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$15,000	\$1,360	None	None	5 %	\$15 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$15,000	\$1,360	None	None	5 %	\$15 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	none	\$395	None	None	5 %	\$15 buyers

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

To Let.

TO LET.
THE FURNISHED FLAT on Top Floor of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.'s Office, Four Rooms with Kitchen and Bath Room.
Terms on application to—
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
No. 7, Douglas Street.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1909. [143]

TO LET.
HATHERLEIGH, CONDUIZ ROAD.
A HOUSE in WONG-WEI-CHONG ROAD. A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE. OFFICES in YORK BUILDING. GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLOCK BUILDINGS, and No. 158, DES VOUEX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel. FLATS in MORETON TERRACE. No. 10, DES VOUEX ROAD CENTRAL. 1st Floor.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1909. [15]

TO LET.
GOOD OFFICES at 2, PEDDER STREET.
Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1909. [190]

TO LET.
GODOWN No. 5A, DUNDRELL STREET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1909. [52]

TO LET.
OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vaux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co.). Rents low.
Apply to—
THE COMPADORE DEPARTMENT,
E. D. Sassoon & Co.,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1909. [188]

Intimations.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.
(CAPITAL PAID UP\$1,250,000)
Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application).
THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [14]

O. G. MOOSA,

1 & 3, D'AGUIAR STREET.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c., &c.

LACE SCARFS, MOTOR VEILS

IN VARIOUS COLORS.

MOUSQUETEIRE GLOVES

IN WHITE, BLACK & COLORS.

WOOLEN DELAINES, NUNSVEL

INGS, VOILES, &c., &c.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S

UNDERCLOTHINGS.

Samples on application. Coast

Port orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1908. [37]

Dentistry.

TRIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO at No. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904. [1]

DR. M. H. CHAN,

THE LATEST METHOD

of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

31, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1905. [2]

Intimations.

DON'T BUY

ELSEWHERE, BEFORE YOU CALL AT

FRENCH STORE

(Opposite ASTOR HOUSE).

NOW SHOWING

A Large and Fancy Assortment of

The Best FRENCH TOYS, DOLLS,

TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS,

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE,

PERNET BISCUITS.

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1908. [10]

D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER

AND

THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO

MARKS;

No. 60 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then

H. R. H. The Duke of York, and

H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having

4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a

guarantee of good work and prompt service.

My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly

harmless, and produce a charming effect not

attained by any other, as their composition is

only known to me. In tattooing unlike some

species of engravings, care must be taken to

have the work done in a perfect, high toned

manner. In order to take special precaution

against possible dangers, I use fresh materials

daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct

faintness a specialty.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. [36]

MOTOR

LAUNCHES.

FOR HIRE FROM

\$2 PER HOUR.